

HOW HENDRICKS' LETTER ON RESUMPTION REPEAL CAME ABOUT.

(Washington Special to Boston Advertiser.)

The history of Governor Hendricks' letter to a member of congress, urging him and others to get a report from the banking and currency committee, has not as yet been told. About the 10th of July, state auditor Henderson and state treasurer Shaw, of Indiana, came to Washington in Mr. Hendricks' interest. They told the hard-money Democrats that it was altogether a mistaken idea that Governor Hendricks and the Democrats of Indiana wanted an unconditional repeal of the resumption act; that what was wanted was a repeal of the date clause, and that the St. Louis platform was in perfect accord with Hendricks' views. They were perfectly willing the committee should report at some time some bill preparing the way to specie resumption. In turn they were informed that it was a mistaken idea that the hard money men were responsible for the delay of the committee in reporting; that Holman, Landers and others of that ilk were strong enough to, and would, if such a bill came into the house, reject all but an unconditional repeal. Hendricks' emissaries went to Holman and others and told them they were not acting as they should. Their protestations were apparently of no avail. They returned home about the 20th of the month, and upon hearing their report Hendricks wrote on the 24th the letter of which the substance was given in these dispatches a week ago. It is pretty well known that the letter was addressed to Franklin Landers.

A LETTER from a private in Reno's command, first printed in a Detroit paper, and now going the rounds of the press, purports to come from an eye-witness of Custer's death struggle, and gives the following graphic description of his last charge and final massacre.

At last, when half his command was killed, he called on those that remained to follow him, and dashed boldly through the red devils. It was running the gauntlet of at least 2,000 rifles for the whole distance. His men did not follow him, and when he got through he found himself alone, with a single Crow Indian, one of his scouts. He would not leave his men to perish alone, and turned to go back, but the Crow, recognizing that such a movement would be fatal, grabbed his horse and implored him not to go back. Custer only laughed, and, putting the reins of his horse between his teeth, with a revolver in each hand, he gave a wild cheer, and dashed back through the hail of smoke and flying bullets. As if by a miracle he reached the remnant of his command, which was now reduced to forty men. Calling on these survivors again to follow him, which the example and success of his former charge disposed them to do, he led them from their place of peril over the path of his solitary charge. That was the last seen of them until the battle was over, when the whole party, with Custer in their midst, were found stark and dead, within a circular rampart formed by their horses' bodies. They had evidently at the last moment made up their minds to sell their lives dearly, shot their horses, and then, raising their hands in prayer, fought on with the vigor of despair until the last man was dead. What they suffered, and what they did in the fatal circle, will ever remain locked in mystery.

While this is all very fine, and not at all out of harmony with Custer's reputation for daring, it must be remembered that the only "eye-witness" of the fight, who claims to have been there and escaped, is a Crow Indian scout, whose story has already been published, and does not enter into such heroic detail. It is only fair to assume, therefore that the above account has been supplemented to some extent by a vivid imagination, stimulated by admiration for Custer's personal bravery.

HENDRICKS is perfectly restless in his manufacture of capital for the Republican party. His cruel dig at Tilden about using money to control the elections is equalled only by his cold and remorseless abandonment of M. C. Butler and his Hamburg raiders when he declares that "all strife of races and sections will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party who make political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed." Now when it is remembered what heavy political gains the Democracy made at Hamburg, Coushatta, New Orleans and numerous other points in the South by scenes of violence and bloodshed, it is simply astounding that Hendricks should go back on his friends in that style. The man must be demoralized.—Burlington Hawkeye.

It seems to have been a part of the cheap John advertising policy of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks to excite a wonderful interest in their letters of acceptance by keeping them back as long as possible, and making them the subject of newspaper comment and conjecture. Now that they have fired off their charge it does not prove to have been a very heavy one, nor at all well aimed.

WHEN General William Henry Harrison was nominated for president by the Whigs in 1840, the Democrats asserted contemptuously that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider. Now the only thing they can find against our General Harrison is that he lives in a fine house and wears good clothes. They are mighty hard to please, these Democrats.—Indianapolis Journal.

PERMANENCE OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER.

(From the Public August 8.)

Mr. Bagehot, of the London Economist, in his testimony before the committee (of Parliament on silver) suggested that, as soon as decline in the price of silver causes any considerable rise in the prices of commodities in India, production in that country will be correspondingly stimulated, so that the equilibrium of prices must eventually be restored. Moreover, the committee observes that even the increased production of silver is likely to be checked by the fall in price, which has already caused some mines to be closed. The soundness of these suggestions can not be disputed. We can not only see that the causes now affecting the price of silver are of a temporary character, but that these causes will surely and powerfully operate to restore the normal ratio of exchange.

In the Economist of July 15, other facts of great importance are mentioned. It is there shown that there has been no actual increase in the imports of silver from the United States to Great Britain since 1873, when the price was still 59 1/2 pence per ounce. It is also shown that the sales of silver actually effected by Germany do not appear to have exceeded \$30,000,000 thus far. Moreover, it is shown that "no such additional sales as would be required by very greatly raised prices over the large area of the East anywhere exists; general prices there have not risen in any such ratio as 120 per cent.; what has also varied is the relation of silver to gold in the London market, and the markets guided by it." This last statement, which we quote from the Economist, seems at least as important as any other in the whole discussion.

Let us consider what follows. If general prices in silver using countries have not materially advanced, it follows that the purchasing power of silver, except as against gold, has not materially declined. But prices of commodities generally declined, in all lands where gold is a measure, at least as much as twenty per cent, within four years. This phenomenon, if we put in a few words, is this, that gold has risen twenty per cent, in purchasing power, while silver has fallen but very little, if any. If this position cannot be successfully refuted, some remarkable conclusions follow, to which we may recur hereafter.

Respecting the future relation between silver and gold, one thing seems evident. As recent changes have been mainly caused by the action of Governments, involving a purchase or an offer for sale of quantities, greatly exceeding the amounts thrown on the market by increase of production, or by commercial changes in India, so the near future is likely to depend chiefly upon the action of Governments. Already the prospect of an increased demand in this country has caused a reaction in the price from forty-six to fifty-one pence per ounce. Either by adoption of a silver currency here, or by its practical abandonment in France, changes of the greatest importance may be produced. But, in a more permanent sense, the one thing above all others firmly established and important to note is that the use of silver as currency by more than half of the world's population will not cease, and it controls prices of important products, both of the East and of Europe, and thus effects the markets of the whole world; that its purchasing power in India and China can not be greatly changed by variations of its gold price in Europe, both because the silver nowhere exists to supply the increase which a rise in prices at the East would require, and because that rise of prices would quickly cause increase of production in Eastern countries, and change of trade relations with Europe. Hence the purchasing power of silver is more permanent than that of gold.

The History of The Democracy.

(Albany Evening Journal.)

The history of the Democracy is written in blood; the best blood of the country. Every house and hamlet throughout both the North and South are thoroughly conversant with it, and, moreover, its consequences. It has left desolation where happiness once reigned, and the nation itself has felt its shock; but, thank God, it is dead, and ten thousand Lamars cannot fan its putrid corpse into life again.

TILDEN quotes at considerable length from a speech he made in 1863, to show what a dismal picture he drew of the financial state of affairs at that time. The Cincinnati Gazette says he does not go back far enough!

He could reproduce still more pictures which he drew in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and how he pronounced the defense of the Union against secession the destruction of constitution and liberty, and how he called Lincoln and his hirelings murderers, and every confederate soldier whom they made to turn up his nose a martyr. Indeed, Samuel has been saying very bad things about our government for several years. The worst was said in the war, when his southern masters were getting hurt. If he goes back to reproduce himself, in the despairing view he took of the country, he should go back to his strongest and blackest pictures, when he was pronouncing the war of defense unconstitutional, and was encouraging draft riots in New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—General Ben. Harrison, to night, accepts the republican nomination for governor, and states that he will make the campaign a thorough and active one.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bontwell's Report on Mississippi Affairs.

SOME WHOLESOME SUGGESTIONS.

Great Democratic Victory in Alabama.

Pardon of a Chicago Crook.

ACCEPTANCE OF BEN. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day, adopted the report prepared by Mr. Springer in relation to the Venezuelan commission, after cutting out large portions, especially that part relating to Orth. The report is a long one, and says the fraudulent character of the claims awarded having been determined the further refusal of the United States to respond to the appeals of Venezuela cannot be justified. A resolution, accompanying the report, requests the president to withhold further demands upon Venezuela, and directs the secretary of state to suspend payments to holders of certificates awarded until March 4, 1877, unless congress otherwise orders.

About 1 o'clock Congressman Lamar was overcome by excessive heat, and was taken to the speaker's room, where he soon recovered and returned to his seat in the house.

Mr. Bontwell's majority report on the Mississippi elections comes to the conclusion that the present state legislature was elected by fraud and intimidation, and, therefore, not a legal body; and Gov. Ames' resignation was illegally effected by the legislature. Mississippi is largely under the control of organized, armed politicians, whose common purpose is to deprive negroes of the right of suffrage. The report concludes that the measures necessary and possible in this emergency are these:

First—A law may be passed by congress for the protection of citizens in the respective states.

Second—States in anarchy or where in affairs are controlled by leaders of armed men, should be denied representation in congress.

Third—The constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every state, will require the United States, if these disorders increase or even continue, and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the state to a territorial condition, and by a system of public education, change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstitute the government on a republican basis.

The judiciary committee after some discussion to day, adopted a report exonerating Knott, the Democrats' vice eye and the republicans' no.

Bluford Wilson was cross examined, to-day, in the whisky committee. He didn't know the president was angry at the publication of the endorsement of the Barnard letter "Let no guilty man escape." He told Yaryan impudently was requisite to procure such endorsement. He had been told that St. Louis parties had besought the president to make some declaration showing that he sympathized with the prosecutions. Witness gave reasons for believing that the president was not acting in accordance with the endorsement, and, repeated that the discovery of the "Sylvia" telegram seemed to have changed the president's mind.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 7.—A young girl named Sarah Shreere, daughter of John Shreere, living at Minier, recently left her working place and was taken home by her father, who had discovered she was in a state of pregnancy. A few days after it was ascertained that she had given birth to a child during the night and destroyed it. At first she denied the fact, but afterwards confessed, and said she had taken it and thrown it to the hog's "steking" at the time that it was dead, when born. Mr. Shreere made diligent search, but could not find any trace of it, and at last reported the case to the proper authorities, but at this writing, no arrest has been made or any examination made.

MOOREHEAD, Alabama, August 7.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate a surprising democratic victory. Huston's majority for governor will not be less than 40,000 and probably go much higher. The Democrats have made gains in every part of the State heard from, and with large majorities in the legislature.

ALBANY, August 7.—A mortgage for \$22,000,000 at 7 percent, and a loan for \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent, given by the Central and Hudson River railroad, companies to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. and William H. Vanderbilt, was recorded in the county clerk's office here, to day.

WHAT COL. INGERSOLL DID SAY.

People's Transcript.

EDITOR TILDEN'S speech at the county convention the other day, and a great deal more about remarks that I never made, I think it right to tell what I did say.

First—I did say that the worst ward in New York, the ward in which there is the most ignorance, the most crime, the most vice, and the most life, would give the largest Democratic majority.

Second—I did say, speaking of Gen. Grant, that he had done more than any other man, probably, to save the nation. That I could not forget that at Donelson the eagle circled up the cliffs to victory for the first time, and that when I heard a dirty, lousy, Democrat or rebel slander and curse him, then I felt outraged.

Third—I did say that this is a time of general suspicion—that, everybody suspected everybody. That if an officeholder had a decent suit of clothes, he was charged with stealing them, and that lazy loafers would sit on the corners with faces that had not been washed for a year and denounce every man with a clean shirt as a thief.

Upon the subject of shirts, dirt and vermin, I made no other observation whatever.

What I did say was, and enough, and true enough without any additions whatever, but bad as it is, and true as it is, I am willing to, and do stand by every word.

I do say that the worst wards, the worst cities, the worst states, are the Democratic wards, the Democratic cities, and the Democratic states. I do say that the Hamburg murderers are supporters of Tilden and Hendricks. I do say that the basest of liberty—the assassins of colored men, women, and children—the masked wretches who ride to the hut of the freedman and shoot him down like a beast, disregarding the prayers and tears of wife and children, I do say that these men are not for Hayes and Wheeler.

I do say that the real friends of liberty are the only friends of labor, and that those who vote for Hayes, and Wheeler are the best friends of liberty, law and order.

I write this for one reason, and for one reason only. I am unwilling, that any one should think that I judge men by their condition or position instead of by their heads and hearts.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

"Unavoidable occupations," Mr. Tilden tells us, have prevented him from attending to that little matter of the presidency before. Of course! You can't expect a man of his calibre to forego his little pastimes of driving, over dog carts and baby carriages at Saratoga to answer communications of this kind. But as it was when the news of the convention was read to him, so it is now. At last he has "exhibited interest." The great man has spoken. Let us be thankful.

THE Indianapolis Journal, in commenting on the gossip about Hendricks and Tilden in Indiana, has the following:

There will be no active, aggressive campaign in this state on the part of the Democracy. They are so well satisfied that the more Tilden's record is stirred up the more it stinks, and that the people of the state are of the opinion that he is a gigantic fraud and a railroad shark. The policy of the managers will be to pursue their way quietly, and try the virtues of money in securing the desired result in this state.

Already has the corruption fund begun making its way from Tilden's coffers into the state. Five hundred dollars were sent to Bartholomew county, and \$1,500 to Wells county, through the express office of this city, to the chairman of the central committees of these counties.

NEW BAKERY.

—AND—

RESTAURANT.

MILAM & DANIELS.

Have opened a New Bakery in

NO. 10

Southeast Corner Old Square,

where they will always have on hand

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THE ONLY ONE PRICE STORE IN DECATUR.

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.

We to-day reduce our stock of PARASOLS, LINEN SUITS, LAWNS, PERCALES, and ALL SUMMER GOODS.

TO COST.

Our entire stock of LACE POINTS, LACE JACKETS and LACE TALMAS to prices much

BELT TO CLOSE.

A splendid time to buy the above named goods. We are receiving new stocks of PRINTS, MUSLINS, and other Domestic Goods, at

LOWER PRICES THAN USUAL. Also, a great many Novelties in TIES, BELTS and FANCY NOTIONS.

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.

Decatur, Ill., July 18, 1876 d&wif

GREAT DEMONSTRATION!

WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT

Over the Issues of the Day.

Owing to a change which will take place in our firm about September 1st, we have concluded to

REDUCE OUR STOCK

Of Goods to the very lowest state, and have

REDUCED ALL PRICES

TO NEAR COST. We mean business, and will convince you of it if you will call and examine our goods. Our stock MUST BE REDUCED, it matters not at what sacrifice.

Call soon and get THE BARGAINS at

S. EINHSTEIN'S,

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, July 7, 1876—

